NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS. Volume XVIII No. 101

AMPSEMENTS THIS EVENING BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, Propin's LAWVER-

BROADWAY THEATRE, Brendway-DANGN AND PY-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street BROOME DULB CARL-FAINT WEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY-CRIMSON CRIMES. NATIONAL THRAPRE, Chatham street—FLI me DUTCHNAS -RESELS AND FORES.

WAIR ACK'S TERATRE, Broadway-FAIRT HEART AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Roman En others-Parmonantin Society. Evening Roman By. others-Paul Pay.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, BOWEY-EVELORE WILSON-MUDISCHIT WATCH-DID YOU MYSU SEND YOUR WIFE OUT

CHRISTY'S OPERA HO OSE, 572 Broadway-Ethiopian WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

CERCUS, 37 Bowery- Beurstrian Entertainments. GEORAMA, 586 Bros Away—Banvard's Panorama or

HOPE CHAPEL-D & WALENTINE'S EVENINGS OF Ec-HELLER'S SOIRE & MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway. OWEN'S ALPINF ; RAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

New York , Tuccday, April 19, 1853.

THE NI AW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The Cunard steamship Niagara, Captain Lang, will seve Boston a | seen to morrow, for Liverpool. riptior s and advertisements for any edition of th Grav-Your final will be received at the following

Lospon - .- Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill. Win. Thomas & Co, No. 19 Catherine street.

Paras Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.

B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque. The European mails will close in this city at one and

The , WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine e'el sch this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six-

The Weekly Mails for the Pacific

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The United States mail steamship El Dorado, Captain Schenck, will leave this port on Wednesday, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific,

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD-California edition with the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at 10 o'clock this morning.

Engle copies, sixpence. Agents will please send in their erders as early as possible.

at the rate of five cents a word—of a smash up of the cabinet—of Marcy's going to England—of Cushing's going into the State Department—of Stockton's going into the Navy Department—of O'Conor's going into the Attorney General's office; and all kinds of probable, possible, and improbable stories. After an expenditure of a large sum of money by the anxious politicians of hard and soft order, in telegraphic tolls, it was ascertained that the rumors were all bosh, and that the only "fixed facts" were the nomination of the Hon. James Buchanan as Minister to England, and the final adjournment of the Senate. We can now breathe freer and deeper. Now that the United States Senate has adjourned.

all eves in this vicinity will naturally be turned to the transactions in the State Legislature during the two remaining days of the session. The proceedings yesterday, with regard to affairs in this city, were very important. The Assembly concurred in the amendments to the city charter and the police bills. The charter election is to take place in June, and policemen are to be appointed by the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge. Something of an excitement was created in the Assembly, in consequence of a refusal to act upon the bill donating five busand dollars to the widows' and orphans' fund thereupon, sent in his resignation of membership. which, however, was laid upon the table. A lengthy and interesting debate occurred on the Niagara Ship Canal bill, which was eventually ordered to a third reading. Majority and minority reports upon the Senate resolutions to amend the State constitution. were made the special order for to-day. On reference to the report, it will be seen that the majority propose a material alteration of the plan originally itted by Senator Vanderbilt.

In the State Senate, a spirited debate took place between Messra. Taber and Babcock, concerning the bill introduced by the former for the benefit of certain Catholic associations. Various bills relative to city affairs were favorably reported upon-among them the one requiring banks to make weekly statements. A proposition was introduced to protect the press in hir and correct reports of trials. Both houses were in session till a very late hour last night, hurrying through the work, in order to be ready for the con templated adjournment to-morrow afternoon.

A despatch from Mobile announces that the U.S. Fulton, with Vice-President King on board. arrived there vesterday from Havana. We are sorry to learn that Mr. K.'s health has not been improved by his sojourn in Cuba, and that he is now very low. Advices from Havana to the 8th inst. announce the gratifying intelligence that the lives of the condemned political prisoners were spared. Their pardons were read upon the scaffold. An active business was doing in sugar, but molasses was scarce, and had slightly advanced in price.

Much excitement has been occasioned in Baltimore by a bill now pending in the Marvland Legislature, to divide the school fund for the purpose of satisfying the Catholics. An immense meeting was held last evening, at which strong speeches were made, expressive of indignation at any attempt at sectarian interference in the common school regu-

The democrats of Jersey City assembled in large numbers at Washington Hall, last evening, to ratify the charter nominations of that party to be voted for to-day. A number of resolutions were adopted, and several addresses delivered

The democrate of Hartfoad, Conn., yesterday elected their candidate for Mayor; but the whigh secured a majority in the Common Council. The principal issue was the question of licensing theatrical exhibitions, and it is believed that the friends of such entertainments are in the majority among the

From Dewoit, Michigan, we learn that an injunction has been granted by the Supreme Court, restraining the commissioners from executing the contract with Corning and Co., for the construction of the Savit Ste. Marie ship canal. The matter is set down for a hearing on the 12th of next month. The Supreme Court at Philadelphia, yesterday decided that the County Commissioners were not properly authorized to subscribe two millions of dollars to the Sunbury and Eric Railroad, and grant-

ed an injunction accordingly. We learn from Providence that the British bark Robert Kerr, with a cargo of iron, from Glasgow for this port, was abandoned at sea, in a sinking condition, on the 4th ult. Her passengers and crew were all rescued by the British bark Douglas.

Still another murder is charged upon Spring, who recently killed the two women in Philadelphia. The papers of that city state that it is pretty certain that he not only murdered Mr. Rink, but also Mr. Wm. Hope, as far back as ten years ago. The las

named person for serly kept a stand in marke and circumstance s have come to light which render it quite probabl e that Spring deprived him of life for the purpose of / getting his money.

There we an advance in the price of totton at New Orler as yesterday. The increased receipts at that city , up to the 9th inst., amounted to three hundred th susand, and the stock on hand to three hundred and forty-five thousand bales. The stock at Mob de consisted of ninety-seven thousand bales. ? frs. Sinclair, late Mrs. Forrest, sailed from New O rleans a few days ago, for California.

Alderman Peck last evening moved for an ordi-nance to prevent the crowding of railroad cars in the city, which motion was referred to the Committee on Ordinances; and Alderman Dougherty moved a resolution that all reports be taken up in the order they are presented, in order to avoid any favoritism or injustice. After a few remarks from different members of committees, in self-vindication, it was referred to the Law Committee to report on the resolution. The Board adjourned until to-morrow.

In the Board of Assistant Aldermen, last evening, the principal feature was the debate upon the adoption of a report creating two bureaux in the City In spector's Department. Assistant Alderman Barker, of the Fifteenth ward, strongly opposed the mea sure, and when he discovered that it would surely pass, he moved a reduction of the salary. His motion was lost, however, and the report was adopted as presented. Many other papers, of but little general importance, were passed, and the Board adjourned until six o'clock to-morrow evening.

Father Gavazzi delivered another interesting lecture last evening. His subject was "Auricular Confession," in treating which he made a severe onslaught upon the system of " moral theology," taught in the Roman Catholic church, which, he said, produced immorality in the priesthood, the people, an government of a country, by classifying and subdividing sins. His concluding lectures will be given in Metropolitan Hall, next Wednesday and Friday.

The shoemakers, private coachmen, saddle and harnessmakers book and job printers, and other trades, held meetings last night, reports of which will be found in another part of to-day's paper. From these it will be seen that it is the intention of some of them to effect permanent organizations for their mu tual support and protection. The planished fin plate workers of New York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg also held a meeting yesterday, in order to effect a more equal and regular standard of wages for piece and day work. A committee will meet to-day for the purpose of arrangement, and also to report what advance should be demanded from the bosses.

Everything passed off most gloriously at the Dramatic Fund Festival last evening. We elsewhere furnish a graphic report of the toasts, speeches, &c., to gether with the poetical address delivered by Miss Laura Keene.

Notwithstanding that advertising patrons have to day usurped the larger portion of our sheet, we are able as usual to give a full resume of all the leading news of the day. Our inside pages contain the Official Minutes of the Council Proceedings: Transactions in the Board of Supervisors; Lengthy List of Presidential Appointments; Commercial, Theatrieal, Judicial and Miscellaneous Intelligence; eighteen columns of Advertisements, &c.

Russian and Turkish Difficulties.

All the quidnuncs in Europe are in a fever of excitement about Prince Menschikoff's mission to Turkey. Newspaper correspondents entertain the public, day after day, with "important disclosures derived from unimpeachable authority," which the operators on the Paris Bourse turn to good account. A full and circumstantial history of the invasion of the seraglio by the Greeks, is followed by an equally plausible narrative of the definite settlement of the existing difficulties; and in the brief space of twenty four hours Parts and London are called upon to credit both the final overthrow of the Sultan and his triumph over all his troubles. The late lamented Mr. Micawber was not more sudden in his transitions from joy to despair, than the European friends of the Porte. Our geographical position deprives us of the pleasure of participating in these vicisitudes of temper ; we receive the antidote with the poison-the apology with the misstatement. The errors of the Debats are corrected by the Times, and the precipitate conclusions of the Allgemeine Zeitung are rectified by the cauof the New York Fire Department. Mr. Howard, tious information of the Seicle and the Moniteur. With the conflicting evidence of so many witnesses before us, we are, perhaps, in a better position to form an opinion of the true state of matters than our transatlantic brethern. Menschikoff's instructions have not tran-

> spired. The rumors that are affoat are nothing but shrewd guesses, based on circumstances, which may have been purely accidental. His refusal to visit Fuad Effendi has thus emboldened a newsmonger to opine that his embassy related to the affairs of Moldavia and Wallachia. the unfortunate minister having been Commissioner in those provinces in 1850 and 1851. But it is obvious that the discourteous reply of the Russian to those who proposed a visit to the foreign minister was merely a part of the game he has been playing throughout-a striking, but by no means the most notable instance of the high-handed insolence of the politic envoy. From his acceptance of his diplomatic duties up to the present moment the conduct of Prince Menschikoff has been that of a haughty conqueror among his humbled foes, rather than that of the envoy of a friendly sovereign to a people of equals. Pomp, lavish expenditure, and military display. have everywhere accompanied his steps. No monarch ever assumed a more regal bearing. It was not for the sake of discipline that the Russian naval and land forces on the frontier were mustered and reviewed. It was not to gratify the Prince's private ambition that a suite was assigned him not inferior to that which usually accompanies the Czar. It was not to reward him for past or future services that a credit which would have supported a small army was placed at his disposal. Nor was it, in our opinion, in consequence of any particular views that Fuad Effendi was known to hold on the questions he came to discuss that the prince refused to pay him the customary compliment of a personal visit. To humiliate the Porte was all he sought. How well he attained that object the immediate resignation of the insulted dignitary shows pretty clearly.

> The most probable conjecture as to the immediate pretext for the embassy is that Russia is dissatisfied with the treatment of the members of the Greek Church in the East. During the last few years, the rivalry between the Greek and Catholic Churches at Jerusalem has reached such a height that nothing but the intervention of the Turkish soldiers had prevented bloodshed. Good Mussulmans beheld the fruits of sectarian jealousy in the Christian Church with a not unnatural horror, and thanked their stars that their creed awakened no such disgraceful passions. Our own travelers have expressed their disgust and shame in justly bitter language. Of late, the French ambassador at Constantinople has contrived to make the balance bear in favor of his coreligionists, and obtain for them certain privileges, to the exclusion of the members of the reck Church. The latter, finding the Sultan

deaf to their complaints, have appealed to the Czar, as the head of their Church, and this embassy, it is said, is the result. An instructive contrast might be drawn-apropos-between the intervention of the Czar in favor of the foreign members of his faith, and that of France, England and Germany, in favor of the Madiai. A parallel between Lord Roden and Prince Menschikoff would certainly not redound to the credit of the latter. The cases, it is true, were not precisely similar. Great Britain had no national object in view, and Tuscany, weak as it is, has not reached the same depths of degradation as Turkey. But there is food for reflection in the contrast.

Let us suppose, then-for we really see no solid grounds as yet for attaching faith to the other rumored demands of Russia-that the protection of the Greek Church in Palestine is the only object sought by the Czar. Nothing can be easier than to foresee the result of the embassy. France has already instructed her ambassador to the Porte to renounce the exclusive privileges he had obtained, and consent to place the Catholic on the same footing as the Greek Church. No difficulty can, therefore. arise in that quarter. Turkey cannot refuse to the Czar what a few weeks ago she granted to the Emperor of Austria. If the latter is allowed to "protect" the Catholics in Bornia, Herzegovina and Montenegro, the former cannot be denied the same rights with regard to the members of the Greek Church in Palestine. To refuse them would under any circumstances be a foolish proceeding-in the present relative positions of Turkey and Russia it would be a suicidal act, to which Great Britain, on behalf of the continental balance of power, would be the first to object.

We are, therefore, inclined to think that, so far as this demand is concerned. Prince Menschikoff's mission will be successful. The fate of other demands which he might think fit to make, would of course, depend mainly on their character. It is highly probable that the present opportunity will be seized by Russia to insist on a few minor concessions from her weak neighbor: and if these could be granted without endangering the integrity of the empire foreign powers might not object. But without perfectly authentic information, we are slow to believe either that Russia would demand, or Great Britain and France consent, to any arrangement which would ultimately require a re-division of the continent. War, for the sake of a possession which it is his manifest destiny to absorb. is too dear a price for the politic Czar to pay; while, on the other hand, Louis Napoleon would commit a fatal errer were he to suffer Constantinople to be seized by Russia without an effort

to protect it. We may be mistaken-our means of information are but limited-but we do believe that more importance has been attached to this Turkish business than it deserved. Menschikoff's contrivances to strike terror into the minds of the Turks seem to have been taken au sérieux by the whole world. Stock operators have used them as a lever to operate with on 'Change, and wiseacres have protested they can sniff the scent of war in the distance. A sorry figure will they cut if it turns out that nothing more is wanted than fair play for the fighting priests in Palestine. No inconsiderable share of the alarm that has been felt may be ascribed to the hasty, inconsiderate conduct, of Colonel Rose, the acting representative of Great Britain at the Porte. He lost his balance at the first approach of Menschikoff's cavalcade, and sawin imagination-the Russian flag already floating from the minarets of Constantinople. Had Lord Stratford de Redcliffe been at his post the case would have been very different. An unfortunate coincidence in time between the sailing of a French squadron for the Levant and the receipt of the news concerning the difficulties has also contributed to increase public apprehension. For our part, without claiming any better means of judging than our neighbors, and frankly admitting our paucity of date to reason from, we confess that intelligence of an actual rupture between Turkey and Russia would take us quite by surprise.

THE NEWLY APPOINTED MINISTER TO ENG-LAND.—A telegraphic despatch from Washington announces the gratifying fact of the nomination, yesterday made by the President, and immediately confirmed by the Senate, of the Hon. James Buchanan as Minister to the Court of Saint James. We regard the selection as in every respect a wise and judicious one. Mr. Buchanan's talents as a statesman and diplomatist are recognized by all parties of the country, and we do not know that the appointment could be conferred on one more deserving of the honor.

Mr. Buchanan will have, to-day, completed his sixty-second year, having been born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of April, 1791. He studied the profession of the law in his native State, was elected to the House of Representatives in 1814, and re-elected in the following year. He was elected to Congress in 1820, and continued as a member of the House till March, 1831. He declined further public service and retired into private life; but he did not long enjoy his retirement, as. in May, 1831, he was offered and accepted the mission to Russia. After his return from that mission he was, in 1834, elected to the Senate of the United States to fill an unexpired term, and was subse quently re-elected in 1836 and 1843. President Polk, in March, 1845, called Mr. Buchanan into the cabinet, and until the close of that administration he held the office of Secretary of State. He was one of the two prominent democratic candidates for the high office of President of the United States at the last Baltimore Convention; but the respective supporters of himself and General Cass finding that there was no chance of electing either, the lot fell on the quiet, unpretending country gentleman of New Hampshire, who presides over the destinies of the American nation.

We repeat the expression of our satisfaction that President Pierce has conferred the important mission to England on a gentleman so well qualified to discharge its duties with distinction to himself and benefit to the country.

COMMOTION IN TOWN.-The city was in a feverish state of excitement yesterday. "Has Marcy really resigned?" "Is be going to England?" "What is the matter in the cabinet?" "I knew it would not hang together six weeks." "The bard shells are the boys after all." Such were the remarks heard on the corners of the streets yesterday. And what caused

this great

Commotion—motion—motion
Through the town?

Nothing but the strong desire to get Marcy out of the cabinet, and the request of the President to Senators to hold on for one day, to confirm the nomination of Mr. Buchanan as Miniser to England. That was all.

LEGISLATION-AN EYE TO THE METROPOLIS. The Legislature at Albany has recently evinced a very laudable alacrity in attending to the reform measures introduced for the benefit of our city government, and the citizens of New York will feel a sense of gratitude to them for the promptness of their action in matters relating to this city. The police bill passed by the House of Assembly, received in the Senate some amendments, so as to render it consistent with the new city charter, and those amendments, yesterday received the sanction and concurrence of the Assembly, so that the signature of the Governor is now alone needed to transform the bill into a regular law. In the same manner the new city charter, in its passage through the Senate, had several important amendments made to it, which now await the concurrence of the Assembly. Of those amendments, one was that of changing the time when the bill is to be submitted to the people from August to June; and another, the striking out the clause making the Mayor an ex officio member of the Almshouse Board.

We trust that the House of Assembly will accord their full and immediate sanction to these amendments, as the Legislature is to adjourn to-morrow, and if the bill as amended be not passud before the adjournment, then the whole object of the recent legislation for this city will be defeated. We do hope, however, that we shall not have to record such a miserable finale to the very commendable action in which the Legislature were engaged. Give us reform. Let us have a model city.

THE AFRICAN RACE IN NEW YORK.-All persons having a shade of philanthropy in their composition, must have that feeling excited by witnessing the poverty and degradation in which the African race exist in this city. Systematically shut out from all mechanical pursuits, and expelled from almost all the inferior positions they were once allowed to hold here, they have seen their places filled by Germans and Irish; and now there are not more than half a dozen occupations in which they can engage. Even as waiters in our hotels-one of the last and best strongholds left them-they find that they are constantly losing ground by the abler competition of immigrants from Europe. This expulsion of the negroes from almost every branch of industry has had its natural effect in thinning their numbers. And while during the last ten years they have increased in the Southern States at the ratio of thirty per cent, the negro population of this State has fallen from fifty to forty-seven thousand.

Under such circumstances, would not the wisest and most philanthropic measure be, to promote, by all possible means, the emigration of the colored people of this State to the republie of Liberia? and would it not be prudent and politic in our government to appropriate a certain annual sum for this purpose? The States of New Jersey. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Indiana, have, from time to time, made considerable appropriations in favor of the scheme of colonization, which has been found to work admirably. The State of New York should not remain passive to the wretched condition of so many of her colored citizens, but do what humanity and sound policy alike suggestmake such an appropriation as would enable all negroes wishing to emigrate to Liberia to do so free of expense. We trust that the Legislature. at its next session, will not be unmindful of the claims of the poor African, condemned to a life of abject penury and destitution in this State. and longing for means to enable him to become a good citizen of the modern black republic-

THE DUST IN THE CITY .- WHO IS TO KEEP IT Down ?-Two or three of the city papers accuse us of defending Mr. Henry Arcularius, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and state he is the cause of all the dust in town. It is a mistake of our cotemporaries. We are seeker after real reform. But what has Mr. Arcularius to do with the water carts? It is well known that the streets are sprinkled at private expense, and the cause of the clouds of dust that filled the city in March was the refusal of the President of the Croton Aqueduct Department to give permits to the owners of the sprinklers till the 1st of April. Inveighing against the head of a department will not remedy an evil over which he has no control. These are our sentiments.

There was no marked or new movement in trade yes

A merchant who resides in the Eighteenth ward ex pressed an anxious desire-in which a large majority of its citizens, he said, participated—for the passage of the bill intended for its division. It had grown to be one of the most populous and wealthy wards in the city. The geographical size of the ward was, also, from one to one and a half miles square. To preserve order, and to pro tect the lives and property of its citizens, there were only about forty policemen for duty, both by day and night, subject to be detailed for duty elsewhere. The Hippodrome and Crystall Palace would require surveillance. Since the revolution in the Five Points, there had been an exodus to up town localities, particularly to points east of the Third and Second avenues, and above Fourteenth street, where a new sort of Five Foints had been formed, and over which the present limited police

were unable to keep order.

A merchant familiar with the canal movements, thought that the Champlain canal should be in with others, in a general plan for their enlargement. He thought that there was unnecessary jealousy felt towards enlarging the means of communication—through Lake Champlain-with the St. Lawrence. He believed that, should the Canadian government construct a ship canal from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, and the State of New York make another, from the southern extremity of the lake to the Hudson river, that the trade and com meres of the State would be greatly benefitted, while enough business would exist to make both routes profita-

ble, in the way of tells, &c.

Another merchant, who resides at the Sault de Saint Marie, stated that the ship canal around these falls would undoubtedly be executed at a very early period. He said that the gentlemen who had taken hold of it com prised several men of large capital and of known enter prise. They had agreed to take the land appropriated by government, estimated at about 700,000 acres, and build and put in operation a large ship canal, at their own expense, executed in the best and most durable manner. He said, that with the opening of the canal around the Sault Ste. Marie, in connection with the ship canals be tween New York and the St. Lawrenge, vessels could load with copper ore or pig fron on the upper shores of lake Superior, and land their cargoes at the wharves in this

These improvements would give over 1,500 miles of inland ship navigation to this city. The railroad lines from Ordensburg and Montreal to Boston would be rendered of little use, so far as freight was concerned. An immense Canadian trade would be diverted to New York, while the vast resources of Lake Superior would become speedily developed. It was thought that the Erie canal, under ne circumstances, could ever sford adequate facilities for the transportation of the heavy products of Lake Superior—such as timber, metals, and metallic ores—and that railroad trauspertation for such articles was out of the question. Without a ship communication between New York and the St. Lawrence, through Lake Champlain, there was danger that the great bulk of exports from Lake Superior would ultimately seek an outlet through the mouth of the St. Lawrence, or through the Mississippi,

of Lake Superior, via the rivers Brule and St. Croix and

the Lake St. Croix, which is perfectly practicable.

A merchant exhibited a private letter to us, dated "Patras, Greece, March 6, 1853," in which it was stated that another short crop of currents was anticipated, and that the Greek government had imposed an export duty on the article of 10 per cent on the growth of 1852.

A STRAMER FOR CHINA .- The new steamer Confucius, built by Mr. Thos. Collyer, cleared at the custom house yesterday for Shanghae. She goes out under command of Capt Dearborn, and is intended for the river and coast-ing trade of China.

THE STRAMSHIP ALARAMA, which arrived last night from Savannah, placed us in possession of late southern papers, for which her officers have our thanks.

THE SCREW STRAMSHIP CITY OF NORFOLK, lately purchased for the Australian business, leaves for Melbourne, from pier No. 9 East river, on Thursday next. She takes out a very respectable complement of passengers, most of the berths being engaged. She is a rakish looking clipper, and will doubtless make a short run out, being very sharp. She is commanded by Captain Collin, who has had much experience in the Indian and Pacific occans. She goes out in Mailler & Lord's line. As Mr. Lord, one of the owners, is going out in her, passengers may rely on being well provided for on the veyage. She takes a full cargo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1853.

Will you oblige me by informing me, through your columns, what steamer made the quickest passage from New York to Liverpool this year, (1853,) to decide a bet?

A SUBSCRIBER. The Arctic, which arrived at Liverpool on the 16th

Notice.—After first of May we will close our store at three o'clock P. M., on Saturdays, JNO. HIGGINS & CO., 45 Broad street.

State and National Law School (Removed

to Poughkeepsie).—Next term 8th May. Recitations, pleadings, trial of eauses, extempore oratory, &c. Information had by letter directed, post-paid, to J. W. FOWLER, President. Ingersoll, the Celebrated Life and Fancy boat builder, will exhibit, at his boat and oar baraar, this day, a splendid barge, built to order. Admission free. INGERSOLL'S, No. 220 South street.

Map of the City of New York, with plain directions for finding any street or public place. Price 6 cents. For sale by CARR & HICKS, Stationers, 53 Nassau street.

1,000 Bushels of First Rate Potatoes For sale.—A sample of them can be seen at A. & G. LITTELL'S, 184 Washington streat.

\$30,000 Advances.—Furniture Sales.—Branch & McDONFELL, Auctioneers, 113 Fulton street, will give attention to sales of furniture at private residences, or their sales rooms, or will purchase the furniture of parties who may prefer dispesing of it at private sale. They will make advances on configurants to the above amount.

Persons who would not Climb to the fifth and sixth floors to get their pictures, will recollect that ROOT'S premium gallery, at 283 Broadway, is on the first floor, np stairs. Crayon pictures taken only by Root. Call and see the new crystalotypes, the latest wonder of art.

Meade Brothers Daguerreotype Galleries, containing the largest and best collection in the city, open free to the public. These pictures have been awarded medals at every Fair where they have been exhibited, (including the World's Fair, London.) Pictures of all sizes taken daily, and in any weather. Particular attention paid to copying daguerreotypes, having had a light arranged expressly for that purpose. No. 233 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, opposite Park Fountain.

Fifty Cent Daguerreotypes, corner Grand street and Bowery.—Reeves' fifty cent pictures, furnished complete, in splendid cases, are acknowledged te surpass all others in beauty and finish. There are some who take pictures for twenty-five cents, including a shave, but we would advise all persons who do not wish to git shaved, to call on N. B. REEVES, corner of Grand street and Bowery.

Cheapest Daguerreotypes in the World,— REES & CO., 299 Broadway, were the first to introduce the cheapest system in picture making, and will afford to give better pictures for one shilling than those who attempt to imitate_them, can at any price. REES & CO.; take from three hundred to five hundred delity.

Hats of the French Mode .- Coleman, No. 111

Hats of the French Mode.—Coleman, No. 111
Nassau street, fias taken the wind out of the sails of the Broadway hatters. His hats of the French mode are certainly the first of the age.

Genlin's Bazaar —On Tuesday, April 12, the third series of spring importations will be exhibited, consisting of ladies' Paris made bonnets, of the latest designs, together with a brilliant assortment manufactured at home. A constant succession of novelties from abroad, in every branch of ladies' and childrens' clothing, will henceforth be one of the distinguishing features of the Bazaar, while the moderate scale of profits and prices which has always been characteristic of the proprietor's business will be strictly adhered to. GENIN'S Bazaar, St. Nicholas Hotel, 513 Broadway.

KNOX'S hat store, No. 128 Fulton street—to procure a hat as is a hat. Speaking of Knox hats, the liferald says:—It requires no great degree of discernment on the part of any one of common intelligence, if they will take the trouble to compare the faltrics of the different hat manfactories, to deside which is the best; and from the success that has acceded Mr. Knox, the decision appears almost unanimous in favor of his establishment. Price only \$4. Knox is at 128 Ful-Go and See It .- One of the most marked cha-

Go and Sec Rt.—One of the most marked characteristics of New York are the depots for the sale of gentlemen's bats. No other city in the world contains the number that New York does, and no other city in the world can produce such elegant bats as are turned out in New York. Speaking of this subject, we would call the attention of the resider to the elegant hat store recently opened by KNOX & JAMES, in the Prescott House, corner of Broadway and Spring street, one of the best got up and most extensive establishments of the kind in the city. The hats sold at this establishment—and, in fact, all that have the name of Knox on the "tip"—can be relied upon as the most fashionshie

Is it Becoming !—That is the Question every gentlemen asks when he makes the purchase of a hat. W. BANTA'S new spring hat for this year is one of the most elegant and distinguished articles ever seen—price \$3 ; and his splendid collection of straw-blonde lace hats and caps, for juveniles of both saxes, is really beautiful, and very cheap. No. 106 Canal street, corner of Wooster.

A \$3 Hat for \$2 50.—J. R. Feeny, No. 52 1-3 Bowery, offers to the public aspring style hat for \$2 50, equal is material and workmauship, to any \$3 hat sold at present in New York. As there is but one price the public can judge for themselves.

judge for themselves.

Bartholomew & Weed have just received black and white plaid and stripe silks; black and lavender do.; do. levantines, a new article; mourning foulards, of all qualities and styles; herman and granadines, tissues, marquise barages, muslins, ginghams, French and English prints; English crapes for dresses; embroideries, bonnets, mantillas, &c., which we ofter at very low prices. New mourning store, 501 Broadway.

BARTHOLOMEW & WEED.

Bookkeeping, Writing, and Arithmetic are taught in an expeditious and superior manner by Mr. B. F. FOSTER, at 579 Broadway, between White and Waller streets, where gentlemen are qualified to discharge the duties of a bookkeeper with accuracy, promptitude, and despatch, Prospectus, with full particulars, may be had on application. Goldsmith, in order to give his whole Time

and attention to private instruction, has readiled to receive no more pupils in penmanship, at the five dollar rate, after the 30th inst. His rooms, 299 Broadway, are admirably adapted for private study. All who design learning to write of GOLDSMITH for five dollars must join his classes prior to the first of May.

of GOLDSMITH for two donates to the first of May.

Special Sale of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.—Great bargains are offered, in view of seiling off the present stock on band, previous to the completion of our manufactures for summer and fall wholesale trade. Factory and seffice, No. 381 Broadway, corner of White street, up stairs, DAVID RAIT, Manufacturing Jeweller. Watches and Gold Pens.—J. Y. Savage, 92
Fulton street, would call the attention of dealers and others
te his large stock of fine gold and silver watches, gold chains,
penclis, &c. The Richelieu diamond pointed gold one sold
only at 92 Fulton street. Watches and gold pens repaired
or exchanged.

or exchanged.

Account Books, Writing Paper, &c.—Strangers and others in want of articles in our line, are requested of yev as a call. We have always on hand a large stock of account books, letter and cap paper, envelopes, steel and gold pens, &c. &c., which we offer at very low rates. CARR & HICKS, stationers, No. 53 Nassau street, one door from Maiden lane.

H. L. Foster. 97 Cortlandt Street, notifies his old cursomers and all buyers of good and fashionable clothing, that his spring supply is the largest and most ex-tensive he has ever offered to the public, and that he is pre-pared to fornish gentlemen with every artisle of clothing, of the most fashionable hind.

Have we a Bourbon Among us?—This remarkable historical question, which has excited all the quidnuncs of the city, is unimportant in a practical point of view. Whether we have a Prince of France among us, we will not pretend to say, but we know that we have a THOM. AS SMITH, Jr., and that he keeps the cheapest and best clothing, at the City Clothing Warehouse, No. 102 Fulton street.

Shirts that not merely Satisfy, but Delight Capitalists Generally Consider Seven per

cent good interest for money, when well secured; but any clothier, shee manufacturer, or other person, having sewing to be done, who invests \$125 in one of Singer's patent Sewing Machines, is sure to receive 500 per cent a year interest. These machines sew the most difficult and stubborn materials easily and perfectly. Call and see them, at the office, 258 Breadway.

Lace and Muslin Curtains at Reduced Prices

The best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON'S window shade and curtain store, 289% Broadway,
one door above Reade street.

Carpetings.—Peterson & Humphrey, 375 Broadway, are daily reserving, per packets from Europe additional supplies of rich and elegant surperlings, of sup-plier fabric and styles, entirely new, and particularly adapt-id to city trade. For sale full ten per cent has than other flares saling similar goods.

steres selling similar goods.

Applendid Carpetings.—Smith & Lounsbery its Pearl street, have received, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet tapestry. Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain suppeting, of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased provious to the recent advance in prices they are enabled to offer at very great indusements.

Canni Street Carpet Store, No. 70 Canni street. E. A. PETERSON & CO. call the attention of their friends to the stock of new and elegant carpetings just received from the most celebrated manufactories, comprising tapeatry volvet, Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain; also, a large assortment of cilcloths, venetians, mattings, window shades, &c., &c.

Crystal Palace Carpets at Hiram Anderson's sight spacious sales rooms, No. 99 Bowery; magnificent new styles mosale, royal velvet, tapestry, and Brussels marpets, imported from celebrated English manufactories, for exhibi-tion at the New York Crystal Palace; also, Hare's cele-brated English premium Roor oil cloths, of freeco, seroli and Sothie figures, and English three ply and lagrain carpets, mats, mosalerugs, at astonishing low prices. N. B.—Beauti-ful ingrain carpets at 40, 50, and 60 cents per yard, and floor oil cloths at 31, 37, 44, and 60 cents per yard.

No. 94. Howery, the Cheap Carpet Store— Tapestry, Brussels, three ply, ingrain, and staff carpeting; floor oil-cloths, from 3 to 2i feet wide, hearth rugs, table and plane covers, window shades, parlor door mats. Gowqua-mattings, druggets, staff oil-cloths, &c., &c.; for sale at full-twenty-five per cent less than any other similar establish-ment in the city, at J. HYATT'S carpet and floor oil-cloth warchouse, No. 94 Bowery.

Looking-Glass Warehouse-1883 Looking, glasses at reduced prices.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. -- Cortlandt street. The trade supplied with frames, 20., in composition state. Factory No. 186 Dunas street. Saunders' Toilet Furnishing Stores, No. 2 Astor House, and No. 357 Breadway, where can be seen a large assortment of portable dressing cases, perfumery, fancy cutlery, combs, brushes, &c., of the finest quality. Depot for the sale of the metallic tablet strop.

Fine Cutlery.—The undersigned call attention to their assortment of pen and pocket knives, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare patterns ever imported. G. SAUNDERS & SON, No. 7 Astog House, and 387 Broadway.

Special Notice to the Ladles.—When "Cogsin Caleb" visited Tuttle's Emporium, No. 345 Broadway, he declared that

"Tuttle himself ne'er did a thing
So grateful to the people"
as when he invented the famous "haby-jumper." Since thattime, however, Tuttle has introduced sensething that is entitled to greater wonder, and must be quite as grateful tothe ladles. He has just opened a lot of the most splendid, reticules, completely furnished with the best silver steel furniture, at the astonishingly low price of five dollars. It is
worth a visit to see them. N. B.—Tuttle's Emporium, No.,
345 Broadway.

James Harding, late Fureman for E. Pha-lon, begs to announce that he has taken the hair dressing salon. No. 61 Broadway, Judson's Hotel, and will be ready for business to morrow morning. 18th inst. The public are respectfully informed that no one but the very best work-men will be employed at this establishment.

J. HARDING.

peedy sure for neuralgia, rheumatism, tic dolorsus, eramps, febility, and all nerrous complaints. If not found beneficial the money refunded. \$1 per bottle; six bottles, \$4 60. Depot \$3 Ann street, one door below Nassau. Sent to any part of the country.

Dr. Powell will receive his Eye and Earling from the to four colors daily at 500 Beneficial.

prices, the excellence of the deutal operations performed by Dr. LUTHER, dentist, No. 648 Broadway, meet the approach of all who patronize bim. In addition to which he presents, by lot, to his cash patrons, a choice library, valued at \$100. His experience in his profession is of ten years standing.

ing the Fair should be informed where to get the best and cheapest wigs and toupees. CLIREHUGH'S recent im-provements, both in fit and form, have rendered them the wonder as well as the delight of all wig wearers. Copy the address, IPS Broadway, up stairs.

Hair Dye and Hair Preservative -Christa-dere, in offering to the public these two valuable prepara-tions, guarantees that in no instance whatever them shall tions, guarantees that in his instanting the set un-bea failure—the dye in changing instanting the set un-seemly hair to a natural black or brown, and the preserva-tive in glossing, silkening and invigorating its roots and fiaments. Both sold, and the dye privately applied, at Christadoro's, No. 6 Astor House.

Othello's Occupation Gone—So of Curling irons. Roby's Brarilian Hair Curling Fluid is the only article that will curl the harshest and most stubborn hair, without injuring it in the lesst, a decideratum long sought for among toilet articles. Price 25 cents. ROBY'S perfumery depot, 391 Broadway, entrance through Wood's jewelry store.

supporters, instruments for club feet, knock-knees, bow-legs, weak ankle joints, and curvature of the spine: a very superior elastic stocking for enlarged veins of the leg, and every kind of child's truss and bandage, at No. 12 Ann street. Hernia Effectually Cured by Marsh's Newly

improved, light self adjusting truss. Unquestionable reference given to those who have been radically oured and their trusses thrown saide. Also improved clastic suspender shoulder brace, for expanding the chest and preserving symmetery of form-adapted to men, women and children. Open until 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden lane.

A Singular Discovery has been made for the removal of birth-marks, seirnhas cancers, polypus, tumors, moles, and all excrescences of the skin, without the use of the knife or eaustic. All persons interested will be satisfied of the fact by calling at the office of the subscribers, 192 Second avenus, sorner Twelfth street.

HARVEY & WALLACE. A Preventive for Summer Discuss. An article conductive to cleanliness, and indispensable to good taste, is found in theorems glass filer, so highly recommended by all who use it. It is self-cleaning, free from smell, and does not create verdigris. Sold at 316 Broadway, for \$1.50.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

SEE THIRD, SIXTH AND SEVENTH PAGES.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF GEORGE SANDERS, who left Altons, in 1818, as an apprentice on board the American ship Romulus, belonging to Norfolk Virginia, Captain Sieburgh, then bound from Hamburg, (near Anna) to New York. Since then, nothing has been heard of him by his family, who would suitably reward any reliable information as to his fate. Please address Edward Bech, Danish Consul, 69 West street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED-OF A YOUNG WOMAN I mamed Mary Macauley; resided, when last heard of, at Rev. William Miller's, Presbyterian minister, New York; her brother wishes to find her; he resides in Williamsburg, corner of South Sixth and Seventh streets, where he can be found.

found.

INFORMATION WANTED OF A GRAY HORSE, about twelve years old, good size and condition, light tail, also one brown patest axle wagon, barness, &c., which were hired to a gentleman on the 9th inst. for a few hours, whoever will give in formation at 72 Reade street, where the above can be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and troning, or would go as waiter in a private family. The best of city reference required. Can be seen at No. 44 Thirtieth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS TO FINISH LEARN-ing his trade as cutter in the tailoring business. Ad-dross L. Lewis, at Mr. Prince's, 248 Grand street.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, NOT LONG FROM ENG-land, wants a situation as cook or housekeeper in a pri-vate family. Has good city reference. Please call at No. 4 Hall place, second floor, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Can be seen for two days. A YOUNG, ACTIVE GIRL, PROTESTANT, RESPEC

A tably connected in the city, wishes for the situation of cambermaid and waiter, or would take care of a child and make herself generally useful. See can come well recommended, and give satisfactory references. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at 150 Mercer street, between Amity and Bleecker. A FRENCH WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION ASmendations from her last place. Apply at 26 Roosevelt
street. Can be seen for three days.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITU A ation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of eniders, and has no objections to go into the sountry. Can give good city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 93 Delancy street, in the rear, second floor.

A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chamber and acid waiter, is a good washer and ironer; or as norse and plain sever; is willing to mate herself useful to her employer. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 94 Eighth street, near First avenue.

A WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION, AS COOK AND to assist in the washing. Best of city reference given, lease inquire at 7 Spring street, corner of Mott.